(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services

634. The year was marked by an all round progress in the activities of the Department, despite the several handicaps.

635. The seasonal conditions were favourable during the year. There was plentiful supply of fodder and water to the livestock. Due to general slump in the money market, the prices of livestock continued to be low resulting in much loss to the breeders.

636. Considering that the livestock formed an integral factor in the agrarian economy of the country and that the improvement of livestock is of primary importance in a predominantly agricultural tract like Mysore, the policy of the Department continued, as heretofore, to be the organisation, planning and execution of the States's Animal Husbandry development.

637. The number of veterinary institutions remained at 225 at the end of the year.

638. The State continued to remain free from Rinderpest. Nevertheless as a prophylactic measure, 44,005 animals were protected against the disease.

639. The State joined the rest of the States south of Krishna river in launching the Pilot project for the eradication of Rinderpest, sponsored and partly financed by the Government of India. The inauguration of this scheme was done by the Minister for Agriculture on 13th March 1955, simultaneously in the three districts of Shimoga, Bellary and Chitaldrug. Over 18,370 cattle were vaccinated.

640. Two thousand and eighty-eight (1,216) outbreaks of Black Quarters were registered and 2,073 (1,220) were attended to during the year protecting 4,31,706 (1,97,226) animals against the disease by vaccination. The incidence of Blackquarter was aggravated during the year. Black Quarter.

641. Eight hundred and fifty-nine (482) *Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia* were registered and 858 (490) were dealt with during the year protecting 1,95,126 (1,03,074) animals against the diseases by vaccination.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

642. Six hundred and thirty-five (662) cases of anthrax were registered and 65,486 (63,696) cattle and sheep were protected.

Sheep-pox.

643. This disease was more widely prevalent in the State during the year than in the previous year. Sixty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight vaccinations were conducted.

Poultry disease.

644. The incidence of Ranikhet disease continued to be at its lowest during the year. However, with the object of eradicating this disease completely in the State, mass vaccination campaign was launched throughout the State. Every Stockman and every Veterinary Inspector was required to protect at least 300 birds during each week. As a result 20,42,605 (1,12,836) birds or nearly 58 per cent of the total poultry population in the State was protected.

Cattle Shows.

645. With a view to providing the necessary incentives to the cattle breeders in the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, the organisers of the fairs and shows *viz.*, Muzrai authorities, District Boards and Municipalities with the assistance and co-operation of the department distributed 12,219 (1,563) prizes to the best exhibits at the cattle fairs.

Artificial insemination of cattle.

646. The two centres located at Mysore and Tumkur Veterinary Hospitals and the sub-centre at the Veterinary Hospital, Chikmagalur, together with the two centres established under the Key Village Scheme at Hessarghatta and Ajjampur besides the centre worked by the Indian Dairy Research Institute in Bangalore and its surroundings did useful work and 6,448 inseminations were done.

Gosamvardhana Celebrations.

647. In order to create the necessary incentive in the private breeders to rear better stocks of animals, Gosamvardhana week was celebrated throughout the State during last and the first weeks of November and December months respectively. In Bangalore City, celebrations were inaugurated by H. H. the Rajapramukh of Mysore and prizes to the winning exhibits were awarded by the Chief Minister. In the other parts of the State, 257 shows were held.

648. Sixty-one (63) Municipalities availed themselves of the services of the Local Veterinary staff for the inspection of sheep and goats before and after slaughter in the existing slaughter houses.

649. Activities contemplated under the fifth years' programme of a Five Years Scheme drawn up for the expansion of the Breeding Station at Ajjampur were implemented with a view to increasing the strength of breeding cows from the erstwhile 500 to 1,000 so as to be able to increase the production and distribution of pedigreed stud bulls to village panchayets, villagers and *bonafide* breeders. Schemes for the upgrading of malnad giddas, local buffaloes and establishment of a calf nursery were also continued te be attached to this farm.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

650. The year commenced with a total strength of 1,133 (1,350) heads of cattle at both Ajjampur and Basur farms. At the close of the year, the strength was 1,210 (1,133). The total births were 192 (68) of which 96 (39) were males and 96 (29) females.

651. The total number of bulls maintained on the farm for stud purposes was 19 (12). The total number of services accounted for by them was 154 (110).

652. The total quantity of milk produced was 56,172 (39,928) lbs. This is the highest production ever since the farm was started.

653. The area under cultivation was 176 (178) acres under jola, 250 (250) acres under production of hay and 18 (15) acres under ragi.

654. This farm was started during the year 1946-47 with the object of rearing to maturity Sindhi bull calves and Murrah he-buffaloe calves purchased from the Indian Diary Research Institute, Bangalore, and the Military Farm, Hebbal prior to being distributed under livestock improvement scheme. The nursery also includes some local she-buffaloes, cows of the malnad gidda breads with a view to undertaking grading up work with them for purposes of demonstration in the villages.

Calf Nursery, Sulekere.

655. Under this scheme, 28 villages round about the Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta and 26 in the immediate neighbourhood of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, were selected for intensive cattle development. Each block of 5 or 6 villages is placed in charge of a qualified stockman whose responsibility is to pay daily visits to the villages and attend to the day to day needs of their cattle and incidentally also of other livestock.

Key Village Scheme.

Livestock Improvement Scheme.

656. During the year, 32 (31) stud bulls consisting of 17 (16) Hallikar, 8 (8) Amrithmahal, 3 (3) Sindhi and 4 (4) Murrah he-buffaloes were distributed among the accredited breeders in the State free of cost under "Free Bull" Scheme.

Amrithmahal Section.

657. The strength of the herds in the Four Economic Farms at the beginning of the year was 1,516 (1,525). During the year, there were 298 (230) births and 96 (151) deaths. The percentage of births over the cows of calf bearing age was 46·5 (38·7) and the death rate over the average strength of cattle was 6 (9·9). Seventy-two (63) culled animals were sold in public auction and 16 (10) bullocks were sold to other Government Institutions for draught purposes.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

658. The amount pending collection at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,46,515 (Rs. 2,67,440). The demand for the year under all heads was Rs. 66,964 (Rs. 73,592) making a total demand of Rs. 3,13,479 (Rs. 3,41,032). The collection during the year was Rs. 85,204 (Rs. 94,517) and the accounts relating to the Sivane, Sulekere and Kulenur Kavals amounting to Rs. 17,686 were transferred to the accounts of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 2,10,590 (Rs. 2,46,515) at the close of the year.

Fisheries Section.

659. Fishery conservation measures as usual were enforced during the year. The distructive methods of poisoning and the use of explosives to catch fish by the local fisherman were largely prevented through the vigilance of watchers and other staff of the Section.

660. A total quantity of 7,56,100 (2,04,545) fish fry of the indigenous food fishes was collected and stocked in selected water areas with a view to intensify fish production.

661. One thousand mirror carp fingerlings were imported from Ooty and reared in the fish farm ponds at Hessarghatta.

662. Fishing was permitted only by issue of licenses and auctioning of fishery rights. A total of 2,944 (2,978) fishing licences were issued. Three hundred and five (295) major tank fisheries and 306 (275) miles of channel fisheries were auctioned during the year.

663. Deep water fishing was taken up by the departmental staff in the Hessarghatta reservoir.

(v) Serum Institute.

664. The Institute continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale, the different biological products employed for the control of Epizootological diseases in the State as well as several places outside the State.

665. In addition to the production of biological products, the Institute continued to function as the centre for the conduct of all investigational work undertaken with a view to study the nature, cause and treatment of obscure livestock diseases encountered in the State.

666. The Bio-Chemistry Section was mainly engaged with the preparation of certain drugs which are commonly used in veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

667. As regards the stock of biological products, the year commenced with an opening balance of 2,00,600 unit doses of all biologicals. During the year, 41,37,285 unit doses were prepared. Out of a total stock of 43,37,885 doses 14,13,235 doses were issued within the State and 1,05,585 doses were sold to places outside the State as against 7,87,660 doses and 78,565 doses respectively sold during the previous year, leaving a balance of 11,15,450 doses at the close of the year.

668. The arable lands of the Institute, brought under cultivation employing institute labour yielded 1,91,300 lbs. of green fodder and 2,165 seers of horse gram during the year as against 1,38,900 lbs. of green fodder and 545 seers of horsegram realised in the previous year.

Finance of the Institute

669. The total expenditure for the year under all items amounted to Rs. 1,58,162 as against Rs. 1,45,033 of the previous year. The revenue realised by the sale of biological and done animals inclusive of sales tax amounted to Rs. 2,31,380 (Rs. 1,20,883).

(vi) Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.

670. As usual, the section attended to all agricultural activities of the farm such as growing fodder and food grains crops, cultivation of perennial grasses, maintaining grass kavals for hay making and grazing of Government livestock.